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MASONIC.

A DISCOURSE.

Delivered before Scotland Neck Lodge, at Scotland Neck, N. C. June 16, by Br. R. T. Daniel.

Ye are the light of the world.—MAT. v. 14. Let your light so shine before men that they may see your good works and glorify your Father who is in heaven.—MAT. v. 16.

When he, who is emphatically called the light of the world, he ordained that the faithful should rise in his stead to enlighten the world in the knowledge of his truth, and diffuse its salutary influence through every region and every age. When, at the first creation, God said, Let there be light; it was to the end that darkness might be dispelled, and his works become visible and his perfections manifest: and when, at the second creation, our Lord Jesus Christ says, Let your light so shine before men; he intends that those whom he called "the light of the world" should endeavor to dissipate the moral darkness of mankind, by instructing them in the doctrines of the gospel, and by displaying the happy effects of his religion, in the purity of their lives, and the lustre of their virtues. There is great propriety and beauty in the metaphor which he here used: nothing is more apt to attract the eyes and enliven the countenance than light; especially that which shines in a dark place: so nothing can more excite the observation, engage the attention, or gladden the hearts of beholders, than a fair, bright, and exalted character, appearing in the midst of a dissolute and corrupt generation. And, as all luminous bodies, in proportion to the degree of their own brightness, diffuse light around them, and at a distance enlighten other bodies; so, in a moral and religious sense, a good example is light shining in darkness, spreading its influence every way, diffusing instruction and knowledge, motives to reformation and encouragement to virtue.

There is in human nature a peculiar proneness to imitation: hence some of our earliest habits are formed. In infancy we catch the ideas and conform to the manners of our parents and acquaintances. As we progress forward in life, we learn to follow and copy those whom we respect as superiors, venerate as instructors, or love as friends. We assimilate to our associates, imitate their opinions, and imitate their conduct: we even take their mode of speech and tone of voice. Indeed, example has a kind of fascination or charm, which it is almost impossible to resist. It carries with it both instruction and encouragement. Whilst advice or precept make only a slight impression on the mind, and one which lasts for a very short time, example is a constant and powerful call to imitation. It works, though gradually and imperceptibly, yet more powerfully and successfully than we are aware of; like light, silent in its operation, but wonderful in its effects. It has an eloquence which reaches the heart: no language is more persuasive or instructive. It admonishes without exciting resentment, and corrects without giving offence, and thus possesses all the utility without the formality of reproof. As a good picture strikes us more forcibly, and gives a more adequate, lively, and impressive idea of the object represented by it, than description of words could do; so goodness or excellence of any kind represented by precepts does not so powerfully move the affections as when we see it delineated in the life; nor is there any thing which can recommend any system, and render it worthy of all acceptance, exclusive of its own intrinsic worth, as its beneficial and happy effects made visible in the character of its advocates. These carry with them undeniable evidence of the value of those principles from whence they flow, and whose tendency is thus conspicuously good.

In further discoursing on the passage of scripture under consideration, I propose to show, in the first place, to my hearers in general, the importance of a good example as exhibiting and vindicating the principles of Christianity; and secondly, apply the subject to the present occasion, by recommending to my brethren of the masonic family a conduct which shall reflect lustre and honor on the institution to which they belong.

In the first place—It is the peculiar honor and glory of Christianity in its first promulgation, that the behavior of its professors was agreeable to the heavenly precepts they inculcated; that the integrity of their moral character was agreeable to the purity of their faith; and that the goodness of their example and the holiness of their conversation, the irreproachable-

bleness of their conduct, and the amiableness of their manners, adorned the doctrine they taught and gave it peculiar lustre in the world. Prophecies had foretold its intent, and miracles announced its divinity; but the life of its author and his followers exhibited the religion in its genuine influence and presents to our admiring eyes its intrinsic excellency. And it seems to have been the design of our Lord, that in every after age it should extend itself by the internal evidence of its own purity, and the external display of its benign effects.

And if its professors did but act up to its principles, an appeal might be made to their lives for the best recommendation of their faith; and less need be written in defence of the gospel: for every doubt and every objection must yield to the loveliness of example and the eloquence of practice. When the graces of Christianity adorn the character, its virtues dignify the conduct, its beauties must attract every eye, and its worth gain on every heart. Men from admiring will be induced to imitate such illustrious models; which, "bettering all precept, shine before the world the fairest call to good." Such bright displays will not only be seen, but felt, and may kindle even in the coldest and most insensible hearts, a noble emulation. For a good example, as has already been intimated, has not only in itself a tendency to form the tempers and morals of others to an assimilation; but it also places religion in a very engaging light, and naturally begets an esteem, love and choice of it in every observer. With the utmost propriety, then, did our Lord recommend to his disciples an exemplary conduct, both as befitting the high and honorable office he had assigned them, and as eminently conducive to its success in the world. What was their duty as teachers; is becoming, my hearers, as disciples; especially as we live at a period in which infidelity in opinion and profligacy in manners, are very prevalent. It is, therefore, highly expedient that we give to our religion all the authority of our acknowledgment, and all the commendation of our example: that by our conversation and conduct we may exhibit lucid proof that we are honest in the sacred cause, and that it may be apparent in our good works that Christianity produces the happiest effects, contributes to the improvement and felicity of man, and to the honor and glory of God. Be ye, therefore, shining professors and bright examples of religion in a dark and misguided age. Thus adorn the doctrine of God your Saviour, making your lives a faithful commentary on it, and a high recommendation of it. Thus may you win many admirers and gain many proselytes.—Let it be remembered that our good works may be conspicuous without being ostentatious.—The genuine and unaffected appearances resulting from righteousness and true piety may be exhibited without the danger of our being suspected of hypocrisy. We should not speak great things, but live them. We should, however, manfully avow what we seriously believe; and by an open and visible attachment to duty, express our regard to the honor of God, and give respectability to the Christian name. It is true, that many of the good effects of our religion are the private exercises and satisfaction of the heart, and known only to the Deity and our own hearts: but yet there are many things that are made visible in the life; these our acquaintances will notice, and from them judge of our real character. These, therefore, should be such as will exemplify the excellent principles by which we are governed, such as men may behold with the greatest pleasure, and follow with the greatest advantage; such as may render us friendly luminaries, serving at once to enlighten the paths and kindle the emulation of all around us—and it may reasonably be expected, that such an experimental representation of goodness as this, will induce a great number to become proselytes to religion. The natural tendency of a good example is to induce those who observe it to an imitation; and the great probability there is that it will have this effect, upon some at least, if not on all who see it, is a very powerful inducement to the faithful performance of the duty we are recommending; because if it have this effect, we shall do the greatest kindness to our neighbors, obtain the most ample satisfaction and reward for ourselves, and bring glory to God in the diffusion of his truth—any of which considerations alone is, and therefore, and much rather, are they together, sufficient to stimulate all our endeavors, and to demand our best conduct. Let us not decline, then, giving sufficient outward

proof of being ourselves moved and actuated by a true spirit of godliness; and let us strive by all practicable and prudent methods to propagate the same in others. Let us impart freely our knowledge, and like the glorious luminaries of heaven, reflect the light we receive; guiding others by the resplendence of our wisdom; and winning them to virtue by our example.

Secondly,—These observations and counsels are equally applicable to us all, my respected hearers, both as Christians and Masons. I feel a peculiar pleasure in affirming the intimate connection between the two characters. We are alike built upon the foundation of the prophets and apostles, Jesus Christ himself being the chief corner stone, in whom all the building fitly framed together groweth into a holy temple in the Lord. Indulge me, however, while I apply the subject as proposed in the second place, by recommending to my brethren of the masonic family, in addition to the general duty of exemplariness as Christians, the exhibition of such conduct as shall reflect lustre, and honor upon their own institution; displaying its venerable character, and illustrating its benevolent designs.—Since many of our forms and operations are hid from common inspectors, the generality of mankind will form their opinion of the society from the deportment of its members. This ought to serve as a very powerful call to every one of us, uniformly and openly to display those qualities and virtues so strongly inculcated and warmly recommended in the lodge.

To little purpose shall we commend the institution, and boast the excellence of its principles and purposes, if our lives give not corroborative evidence of our assertions, and not the encomium. If we appear neither wiser nor better than the uninitiated, the world will begin to suspect the efficacy of our tenets; and if good effects are apparent, they will doubt whether any are produced. How necessary it is, therefore, my brethren, that ye be blameless and harmless, the sons of God, without rebuke in the midst of a crooked and perverse generation, among whom ye ought to shine as lights in the world. Their conduct on whom so many eyes are fixed, must insensibly have a very considerable influence. As it is justly required they should live up to the high character they assume, so their defects and ill conduct will disappoint the expectations they have excited, and eventually bring discredit upon their order. If the light that is in them be darkness, great will be that darkness. At the same time there is no propriety in taxing us with every unreasonable prejudice, or making us answerable for every unfounded suspicion. If people will condemn our principles without examination, and decide on our deeds without candor or justice; we have no resource but the inward consciousness of integrity and good intention, and the outward display of such conduct as shall prove their censures unjust. And we will hope by well doing to put to silence the ignorance of foolish men. Yes, my brethren, be it your care to confute all such illiberal censures as modern alarmists have heaped up against freemasonry, by showing the good influence of the institution upon your tempers and lives. In spite of all their sneers, and all their invectives, it will still infallibly secure public approbation and private esteem, if your conduct elucidate its principles and is modeled by its precepts. A light is not held forth merely to manifest itself, but to show some other useful thing which, without it, might have remained in obscurity; so your conspicuous worth will not only show the brightness of your own character, but lend a lustre to your society, whereby it may be better understood and its nature more advantageously displayed. Whilst unitedly disposed to defend your order, be unitedly determined to preserve it worthy of defence. Carefully guard against all innovations. Remove not the ancient landmarks which your fathers have set: they are rendered venerable by antiquity, and sacred and dear by religion. Preserve unaltered the dignity of its ancient constitution, and unadulterated the primitive simplicity and pure morality of its laws, and masonry will flourish in its pristine honors. While we evince in practice, those principles we possess in theory, our institution will have a good report of all men, and of the truth itself; and those that speak evil of us, as evil doers will be ashamed, seeing they falsely accuse and misrepresent us. Regulated by the precepts of wisdom, supported by the strength of virtue, and adorned by the beauty of beneficence, our actions will escape censure, if they meet not praise. If we live within compass, act upon the square, subdue our passions, keep a

tongue of good report, maintain truth, and practice charity; we shall not only display the principles, but honor the cause we have espoused. Such an exemplification of its tendency will do more to wipe away the unfavorable impression which any have had against the institution, and will more effectually conciliate their esteem of it, than all the reasoning of labored argument, or combined eloquence of the sons of erudition. Then as we honor our profession, our profession will be an honor to us.—Remember, brethren, that the interests of freemasonry are in your hands. Be careful, then, not to blend it with your weaknesses, nor stain it with your vices. Consider how much the world expects of you; and how unwilling to make you any abatement. Consider with what dignity, fidelity, and respectability, you ought to support the character you bear; and render the name of freemason illustrious, as designating worth and virtue of superior stamp. It is highly incumbent on you to walk in wisdom to them that are without; doing nothing that would render your principles suspicious, or disgrace your institution in their eyes; nothing that should give them new occasion of dislike, or increase their former prejudices. For be assured that, if in your conduct you forget that you are men, the world, with its former severity, will remember that you are Masons. While ambitious of obtaining the favorable opinion of men, let us not be regardless of the honor that cometh from God. His approbation will make us ample amends for all we may suffer from their evil surmising and unjust reproaches. Let us therefore seek to please God, rather than men. Remembering we are his servants, let us be fervent in spirit, serving him with fidelity, constancy, and zeal. Let the sense of his adorable presence never for a moment be estranged from our mind. May all our conduct be strictly and invariably directed by his word and will. May we walk worthy of the Lord unto all pleasing; and remember when a man's ways please the Lord, he maketh even his enemies at peace with him.

To conclude.—Brethren, if we have any true love for masonry, if we have at heart the interests of the most ancient and venerable institution; we shall be careful, not only to rule and govern our faith, but to square our actions by the holy word of God: and while with each other we liberally walk upon the level, may we live in due bounds with all mankind:—thus shall we merit and obtain the reputation not only of good men and true, but of wise and skillful free and accepted Masons.—And when he who is the first born among many brethren, shall again appear to be glorified in the saints, and admired by all them that love his dear name, may he pronounce our commendation and designate our reward by this declaration: These shall walk with me in white, for they are worthy. Amen.

Deferred Articles.

The following article taken from the Fredericksburg "Political Arena," presents a detail of cruelty, the mere perusal of which makes us shudder. What is here related and vouched for as reality, surpasses in enormity those tales of horror which we have heretofore regarded as the fiction of distempered imagination, and not coming within the scope of human wickedness. It is painful in the extreme to be convinced that human nature is capable of committing such fiend like atrocity.—Balt. Chron.

[FROM THE FREDERICKSBURG ARENA.]

We have another prime horror, with which to regale our readers—and I would to heaven, the details of the transaction were matter of question. But alas! for human nature, they are established by the decision of a court of justice, and of the truth of the story there can be no possible doubt. We heard the particulars sometime since, from a highly respectable and meritorious officer of the United States Navy, who was at the time on the coast of Cuba, and we have now before us a letter confirming the story of our friend from another gentleman of the navy, who was in Havana at the time the affair transpired. From our recollection of the statement of our friend, as well as the letter, we shall present to our readers a brief account of the heart-sickening story.

In the summer of 1824, several of the citizens of Havana, missed many of their little negro children, and the impression was generally that they had been kidnapped, and sent to the plantations in the interior. The attention of the police was called to the subject, but the vigilance of the constituted authorities was not able to effect a discovery. A little negro girl washer sent by mis-

tress to a cook shop, at which were sold meat, pies, sausages, &c. remarkable for their delicacy. The shop had no rival in the city—it was patronized by all classes of people—from the governor down to the soldier.

The alarm was given on finding the little girl did not return in due time—she was traced to the shop alluded to—and some gentlemen who had seen her enter deposited that she had not come out. A guard was ordered to search the shop, and hopes were entertained that a nest of kidnappers was about to be discovered. In searching the house a trap door was found, through which the party descended into a long and gloomy vault, strewn with human bones. In this subterranean Golgotha, a miserable old negro was discovered chained to a post, and employed in chopping with cleavers the flesh of the unfortunate girl, preparatory to its being served up in the pastry, which had acquired for the shop so distinguished a reputation. The old man stated, that he had been confined, and thus employed for three years, in which time many of his fellow creatures had passed through his hands. The shopkeepers were immediately arrested, tried, and four of them executed—a fifth being condemned to perpetual imprisonment.

CASHMERE SHAWLS.—Most of these articles are exported from Cashmere in an unwashed state, and fresh from the looms. Sixteen thousand looms are supposed to be in constant motion here, each of them giving employment to three men, whose wages are about 3 pice a day. It is calculated that 80,000 shawls are disposed of annually. The wool from Thibet and Tartary is the best, because the goat which produces it thrives better there; twenty-four pounds weight of it sells at Cashmere, if the best sort, for twenty rupees; an inferior or harsher kind, may be procured for half the money. The wool is spun by women, and afterwards colored.—When the shawl is made it is carried to the custom house, and stamped, and a duty paid agreeable to its texture, one-fifth of the value. The persons employed sit on a bench at the frame, sometimes four people at each frame, but if the shawl is a plain one, only two. A fine shawl, with a pattern all over it, takes nearly a year in making. The borders are worked with wooden needles, having a separate needle for each color. There is a head man, who superintends and describes the pattern. The rough side of the shawl is up-bermost while manufacturing.

"THEY SAY."—"They say" tells "that which is not true at least three quarters of the time. He is about the worst authority you can produce to support the credibility of your statement. Scarcely was there ever a suspicious report put in circulation, but this Mr. THEY SAY was the author of it, and he always escapes responsibility and detection, because, living just no where, he can never be found. Who said that Mr. E. the merchant, was supposed to be in a failing condition? Why "they say" so. On what authority do they affirm that neighbor F. has been in bad company? Why "they say" so. Is it a fact that Miss G. is not so chaste and circumspect as she should be? Why "they say" so. Plague on this "Mr. They Say"; he is half brother to that Mr. Nobody, who always does all the mischief, and lives nowhere but in the inventive brain of those who, underserving respect themselves, are desirous to pull down others to their own level. We always suspect the truth of a report which comes from the authority of "They Say."—Christian Intelligencer.

Fight between a Tiger and an Alligator.—By a part of the Sunderlands, called Athara Bahi, of very thick jungle, but through which a Creek runs, a boat was passing lately, when the crew observed a large tiger come to the water's edge to drink; an alligator on the bank seized hold of him, but the tiger resisted, and a contest ensued, which lasted for two hours, each seizing and grappling with the other, and the tiger alarming the whole forest with his roar. At last the Alligator succeeded in dragging the tiger into the water, who then became alarmed, and letting go his hold of the alligator, the latter seemed glad to be released, and the tiger made off into the jungle.—Asiatic Magazine.

We understand that twenty-nine men, women and children, were yesterday taken from one cellar in James-street, by Mr. Schureman, Visiter of the Alms House, in a state of wretchedness. The corpse of a child that had been dead since Tuesday last, was also found in the same tenement, and the whole presented a scene of filth disgusting beyond expression. Part of the inmates of the dwelling were sent to the penitentiary, and part the Alms House.—N. Y. Com. Ads.

The Indiana American states that on the 22d June, there was a sweeping white frost, and on the morning of the 23d ice was frozen as thick as window-glass, in a vessel with water standing beside a well one hour after sunrise.

We perceive by the Louisiana Advertiser of the 23d of July, that the citizens of New-Orleans were to give Com. Porter a dinner.

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Mr. Charles Green's Account of his perilous ascent from Newbury.

On the evening of Thursday last, Mr. Charles Green, the veteran aeronaut made his 69th ascent in his splendid balloon, from the town of Newbury, in Berkshire, under the most discouraging circumstances. He was accompanied by Mr. H. Simmons, a gentleman of Reading, who has been deaf and dumb from his infancy. The following interesting particulars of his tempestuous voyage are thus described by Mr. Green:

My second ascent from this town since I left London being announced to take place on Thursday last, all the necessary preparations were made, and the balloon was inflated early in the day. Notwithstanding the morning being very squally, a great number of visitants had assembled on the ground before 2 o'clock, at which hour we were visited by a most tremendous storm of hail rain and thunder. The wind at the time blowing a perfect hurricane, which in a very few seconds cleared the ground of the company, and threatened inevitable destruction to the balloon itself which could scarcely be kept down although loaded with 2 tons weight of iron and the united exertions of nearly 100 individuals holding to the net-work. This storm continued 1 hour when it partially subsided, and betwixt 4 and 5 o'clock the clouds broke up and dispersed; but the wind continued to rage with unabated fury the whole of the evening. A little before 6 o'clock the ground being filled with company, I entered the car followed by my *compagnon du voyage*, Mr. Simmons, who had once before ascended with me from Reading; and having secured the grappling iron, and all the necessary apparatus, at 6 o'clock precisely I gave the word "Away."

The moment the machine was disencumbered of its weight, it was torn, by the violence of the wind, from the exhausted assistants, who had been contending with the fury of the elements, during the whole day and bounded off with the velocity of lightning in a south-easterly direction, and in a very short space of time attained an elevation of nearly two miles. At this elevation we perceived two immense bodies of clouds operated on by contrary currents of air until at length they became united; at which moment my ears were assailed by the most awful and long-continued peal of thunder I ever heard. These clouds were a full mile beneath us; but perceiving other strata floating at the elevation we were sailing, which from their appearance, I judged to be highly charged with electric matter, I considered it prudent to discharge 20 lb. of ballast; and we rose nearly half a mile above the elevation, where I considered we were perfectly safe and beyond their influence. However awful our situation might have been considered by those on earth who witnessed the storm which followed, it was highly interesting to us, as I had an opportunity of observing, among other phenomena, that at every discharge of thunder, all the detached pillars of clouds within the distance of a mile round, became attached, and appeared to concentrate their force with the first body of clouds alluded to, leaving the atmosphere clear and calm beneath and around us.

With very trifling variation, we continued the same course until about a quarter past seven, when I began to make preparations for a descent; and having opened the valve, and suffered a quantity of gas to escape, we reached within 500 feet of the earth; but perceiving from the disturbed surface of the rivers and lakes beneath us, that a strong current of air still existed near the earth, we again ascended, and continued our course until upwards of half past seven, when I determined in making a final descent, which was safely effected in a meadow field in the parish of Cranley, in Surrey, situate between Guilford and Horsham, and 58 miles from Newbury; which stormy, yet in a great degree interesting voyage, was performed in one hour and a half. Every accommodation and assistance was afforded us, and the balloon and its appendages, being properly secured, we returned to Newbury on Friday morning, and received the hearty congratulations of those, who, from the effects of the storm below, had entertained strong doubts of our reaching *Terra Firma* in safety. My companion appeared highly gratified with the novelty of his situation, and I cannot speak too highly of his coolness and presence of mind amidst the surrounding dangers.

London paper.

We are sorry to observe how very unnecessarily the name of Mr. MARKLEY, formerly a Representative in Congress from Pennsylvania, and now Naval Officer of the port of Philadelphia, has been dragged before the Public, and how unceremoniously it has been dealt with on the suspicion, which turns out to be unfounded, that he was the person who sought an interview with General JACKSON, just previous to the late election of President. Great injustice has been done to Mr. MARKLEY by the observations called forth by this suspicion.

The Louisville Public Advertiser states that "Mr. MARKLEY was one of the 'friends of Mr. Adams previous to the last Presidential Election; and in consequence of his hostility to General JACKSON he lost his seat in Congress.'" This is altogether a mistake. Mr. MARKLEY was one of the Meeting of Democratic Meetings of Congress, by whom Mr. CRAWFORD was nominated for the Presidency; but, when the election devolved on the House of Representatives, he actually voted for Gen. JACKSON.

"Since that time," the same paper goes on to say "he (Mr. M.) has received from President 'Adams the appointment of Naval Storekeeper, [Naval Officer] at Philadelphia, as a reward for his former friendship and services.'"

The untruth of this statement may be accidental; though we are sorry to observe, in too many of the Combination Presses, a perfect indifference to the truth or falsehood of any statement. Mr. MARKLEY was opposed to the election of Mr. Adams. But the President did not order that consideration to prevent his appointment, he being recommended to him for the office by perhaps a greater number of members of Congress, of all parties, than were signed any similar recommendation, amongst

whom was probably every friend to Gen. JACKSON in either House of Congress. National Intelligencer.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FROM EUROPE.

By the ship Navy, Capt. Parsons, arrived at Boston, from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 15th July, a Liverpool paper of the 14th and London of the 11th and 13th were received.

The intelligence of the most importance furnished by these advices is a treaty, signed by the following Plenipotentiaries, viz:—Hon. Viscount Dudley, for England; Count de Polignac, for France; Christopher Prince de Lieven, for Russia; the object of which treaty is the establishment of Peace between the Ottoman Porte and Greece. We find also a secret additional article, determining the measures to be adopted in case the Porte does not, within one month, accept the Armistice proposed.

American Traveller.

The London Sun of the 12th contains a Treaty, which was signed on the 6th of July, by the Plenipotentiaries of G. Britain, France, and Russia, for enforcing peace between the Ottoman Porte and Greece, together with an additional and secret article, determining the measures to be adopted in case the Porte does not, within one month, accept the mediation proposed.

"The primary object of this treaty is, to put an end to the hostilities existing between the two countries. Its next object is, to secure for Greece a Government, which, if not actually independent of the Porte, shall possess many of the advantages of Independence; and in the attainment of these objects the High Contracting Powers bind themselves not to seek any arrangement of territory, any exclusive influence, or any commercial advantage for their subjects, which the subjects of any other Nation may not equally obtain."

"The Secret Article stipulates that it shall be announced to the Porte that the High Contracting Parties intend to send Consular Agents to Greece, and that if the Porte does not accept, in one month, the Armistice proposed, or the Greeks refuse to sign it, the High Contracting Parties will conjointly employ all their means in the accomplishment of their object, without, however, taking any part in the hostilities between the two contending parties.—And, finally, if these measures should fail, the High Powers will continue to prosecute the work of pacification, for which purpose they authorize their Representatives in London to discuss and determine the ulterior measures which may become necessary."

The Treaty does not appear to have been published till after the ratifications were exchanged; but a copy seems to have been received from Paris, and immediately printed, without regarding the wish of the Govt. If the treaty was not genuine, it must have been exposed in a few days.

It is said Austria declines being a party to the treaty.

A severe action, which continued for two days, is said to have taken place off Mytilene, between the Grecian and Turkish fleets, in which the latter have suffered severely.—Boston Pal.

BERLIN, June 20.

Prussia.—The last letters from St. Petersburg speak of the approaching departure of the Count Capo d'Istria, as a fact no longer doubtful. It appears that his Sovereign has given him permission to accept of the Presidency of the Government of Greece. The Russian fleet fitting out at Constat, will sail in July, or perhaps sooner. It will be the greatest naval expedition that has left that port since the last war with Sweden, the crews, who know their destination, are fitted with enthusiasm.

Persia.—The peace with Persia, which General Baron Diebitsch was authorized to negotiate, appears have met with insurmountable obstacles in the obstinacy of the Court of Teheran, which influenced as it is said by a foreign Court, obstinately refuses to make the least sacrifice, it does not appear, however, that the Russian troops make much progress in those distant, and barbarous countries, where it is very difficult to act with any considerable army, whilst the countries, themselves are destitute of necessary subsistence, and where bad roads prevent the transportation of the requisite quantity.

Spain.—Accounts from Madrid, of 14th, June, state that fears have within a few days been entertained that there would be trouble at Aranjuez, for the Madrid police, had employed a number of agents to tear down pasquinades, which were placarded at the former place. The ministers tired with being mere clerks to Calomarde the only one near the king, and through whom they were obliged to send their reports, have begged the king to allow them to make the reports to their departments to himself.

This difficulty to which Mr. Lamb (the British Minister) is no stranger, induces the belief that there will be a change of Ministry.

Great disaffection appears to manifest itself in Spain against the reigning monarch, and bands of armed men stop the public carriages, and demand whether

the travellers are for six or seven, the reigning monarch or his brother. N. Y. Morning Courier.

The leak in the Thames Tunnel had not been stopped; means were still applying to stop it.

The French papers say it is finally arranged that the throne of Portugal shall be given to Don Miguel.

A Captain arrived at Genoa, reports having seen an engagement off St. Sebastian, between two squadrons, of seven and five vessels, supposed to be the Algerines and French.

SELECTED SUMMARY.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 8.

The brig Sylph, Capt. Farrin, which recently ar. at Buenos Ayres, from Baltimore, accomplished her passage through the Brazilian blockading squadron, in open day light, by a stratagem the ingenuity and boldness of which, deserved to be crowned, as it was, with success. On her passage out, she touched at Rio Janeiro, and after clearing from that port, was disguised in her appearance so as to resemble the British Government Packets which ply monthly between London (touching at Rio) and Buenos Ayres. Upon making the La Plata, the S. with British colors flying, and having the advantage of a fine wind, ran boldly in, towards the first vessels of the squadron, lying off Montevideo, made the usual signals of the British packets, backed her topsails, and answered the hail of the Brazilian officer. Still holding on her course at a moderate rate, she passed the next vessel in the like manner, without exciting the least suspicion as to her real character, and finally got by the whole squadron—when hauling down the Br. colours and hoisting the American flag, she fired a gun in token of triumph, and in a short time, was safely moored in the inner roads of Buenos Ayres. Her cargo was sold at a large profit and the vessel disposed of for \$80,000.

BOLD VILLANY.—By a hand bill sent to the Post Master in this city, we learn that a most daring robbery was committed on Friday evening last, by three men in disguise, on Mr. Royal A. Avery, a few miles from Stafford Springs, Conn. from whom they took \$3,200 mostly in bills.

Mr. A. was in a sulky, on his way from Hartford to Boston, when three ruffians, with their faces masked, suddenly rushed from the woods, and having presented their pistols, threatened his life if he did not immediately deliver his money. When they had made sure of the plunder, they tied him to a tree, where he remained until the next morning, when he was released by the driver of the Hartford mail stage, and taken to that city. Mr. A. offers a reward of \$500 for the detection of the perpetrators of this high-handed outrage, but cannot very definitely describe their persons.—American Traveller.

A NATURAL CURIOSITY.—The brig Sarah Louisa, from the Cape de Verdes, which came up from Quarantine on Sunday evening, has three live Ostriches on board. Capt. Abbot procured them with some difficulty, for the owner of a caravan of animals. The largest, only eight months old, in a natural posture, is nine feet high—the others are younger and smaller, but seem growing very rapidly. They swallow bones, broken stones, iron nails, &c. with avidity, and the gastric fluid of the stomach, possesses the peculiar property of dissolving them in a little time. The plumage is at present, rather disordered, as they have plucked each others' feathers, on the passage. The bird has but two toes on the foot; the leg large and white as a man's arm, is a great curiosity of itself. Its eye is large and vacant, and what is remarkable, the ostrich appears entirely destitute of attachment to its own specie, or those who have them in charge. The natives often ride them; and though their wings are too small for flying, their speed, over the deserts of their own native country, is far greater than the fleetest Arabian horse.—Id.

The Amaranth, or Masonic Garland.—Messrs. Moore and Sevey of the Masonic Mirror intend publishing a monthly octavo with the above title; each number to contain 32 pages, at \$2 per ann. It is to be devoted exclusively to subjects connected with masonry, and will contain the addresses, &c. published in the Mirror. Every other number will be embellished with an engraved or lithographic print. The weekly Mirror in the hands of these gentlemen has met with distinguished success, and we are quite sure that the monthly Amaranth will flourish in the same fruitful garden where its popular predecessor so early reached maturity.—Id.

AVAILANCHE.—On the 4th of June, the town of Goncellin, on the left bank of the Isere, about five leagues from Grenoble, was visited by a tremendous storm, which did immense mischief, and spread devastation in the country around.—The rain fell in such abundance on a mountain which commands the town, that the soil and trees which skirted it were washed away, and large masses of stone being detached, no fewer than forty houses were destroyed, independent of others damaged. The number of

persons who perished is unknown; but twenty five bodies have been picked up, and many other inhabitants are missing. A considerable number of domestic animals have perished, and all the furniture and crops are destroyed. 100 men of infantry have been sent from Grenoble, to clear away the rubbish, and aid the sufferers. Mischiefs were also done at other places in the neighborhood.—At They a stone bridge was carried away and other damage done; at Aillevard, two mills were washed down; and at Cheylas, two houses were destroyed. Boston Palladium.

On the 5th and 6th inst. there were six sudden deaths in Philadelphia, from the heat of the weather. On the 7th three like cases occurred. Of the latter two were man and wife, lying dead in the same house at the same time, whose deaths were occasioned by drinking cold water when overheated.

INDIAN WAR.—The expedition under Gen. Atkinson, for the Upper Mississippi, arrived at Demoyne Rapids on the 18th ult. The Indians, who were the part of the Indians. The Miners of Ferry River continued their piquet and ranging guards. The people at Prairie du Chien were to remain fortified until the troops arrived.

WORTHY OF NOTICE.—There are now living six gentlemen who have filled the office of Chief Magistrate of the State of New-Hampshire; these are John T. Gilman, Jeremiah Smith, William Plummer, Samuel Bell, D. L. Morrill, and Levi Woodbury.

A mercantile expedition from Missouri to Santa Fe, Mexico, arrived at Franklin, Missouri, about the middle of July, with about \$30,000 in specie, and several hundred mules. It proved a very profitable trip.

YELLOW FEVER.—The board of Health of Charleston, S. C. have announced, under date of August 7th, the existence of yellow fever in that city. At the last accounts from New-Orleans, the yellow fever had made its appearance there and several persons had been removed to the hospital.

The board of Health of Charleston reported "another case, having all the symptoms of yellow fever," on the 8th.

FIRE.—The store occupied by Mr. James Tolman in Bangor, was consumed on the morning of the 11th inst. The loss is estimated at \$3000. Mr. T. was about to sail for Boston, and had left his trunk in the store with \$1300 in it, which was also lost. It is not known how the fire originated.

THE SPRINGS.—The arrivals during the last week have been more numerous than at any former period. Our large establishments are literally filled to overflowing—the whole number of strangers now in the village being not less than from 12 to 1400.—Saratoga. S.

MIRAMICHI, Aug. 1.

The wretchedness and mortality among the emigrants by the Mountain and Eleanor, are, we are assured, much more extensive, and their privations much more appalling, than is generally imagined; destitute of food, and equally destitute of shelter from rain or sun, numbers have fallen an easy prey to the prevailing epidemic.

We understand a meeting is to be held in Chatham this morning, for the purpose of taking into consideration the distressed state of these unfortunate people, and to provide such relief as will avert the prospect of immediate starvation. It is difficult to ascertain the number of deaths that have occurred, as the friends of the deceased have in many instances resorted to stratagems to prevent their publicity—deferring the funerals till midnight, and dispensing with any appearances that might lead to a discovery.—Boston Palladium.

BARBAROUS.—The Augusta Chronicle of the 8th August, details at great length a case of barbarity, of which the following is a brief sketch. Two females came in a gig to the town of Hamburg, and stated to several persons that they had been robbed of a trunk by a mulatto boy, and that they supposed him to have carried it to a wagon which they had observed not far distant. A Mr. Shultz sat out and found a boy answering the description given by the women and with him a white man named Martin. No trunk was there. Shultz, it appears, was anxious to recover it, and after urging Martin to give it up he assented, and they set off to find it with other persons. But Shultz beginning to suspect that Martin was deceiving him, proceeded to use violence, by whipping and ducking him in a ditch filled with mud and water, a large quantity of which he swallowed. A Mr. Boyd also assisted in this barbarous work, and when they were found, stood over the man with a large grape-vine in his hand, which he had almost worn up in beating him. The person of Martin, when brought to Hamburg, exhibited the most horrid marks of violence, their being scarcely a sound spot on his whole body. Shultz expressed afterwards the utmost contrition for the offence—had the wounded man taken to his own house, sent for a doctor, and treated him with every attention. He was afterwards removed by his father to the tavern of Mr. Tatum, and there died on the evening of 5th August, seven days after the occurrence of

the affair. A Mr. Linear, who had been concerned in it, had fled from his bail. Shultz and Boyd were lodged in Edgelyield gaol, having willingly surrendered themselves.

SEA SERPENT WOUNDED.—Capt. David Thurlio, jr. of schooner Lydia of Deer Isle, when about 6 leagues E. S. E. from Mount Desert Rock, left his vessel on the 24th inst. in his boat to try for mackerel, when a monster of the serpent kind appeared and came along side his boat; he having a harpoon in his boat, threw it at him, which took effect, and he ran off with the boat in tow; after running a short distance he stopped and rose his head out of water 6 or 7 feet; he started again, the warp parted and the serpent made off with the harpoon in his body. Capt. Thurlio then resumed his fishing, when all at once the serpent came up again very near them. Capt. Thurlio then rowed for his vessel which was about 3 miles distance; the serpent then rose his head out of water as before and continued following them until they reached the vessel. Capt. Thurlio thinks there were two of them, and that the one he harpooned was not the one that followed him to the vessel. They were 70 or 80 feet long, dark colored and had large scales. Capt. Thurlio had the most perfect view of his head when he rose out of water, and states that it resembled exactly that of a shark. Courier.

A most disgraceful outrage was committed on Saturday evening last, upon a company of Indians from the eastward, who, according to an immemorial usage, were upon their annual visit to the land of their fathers, on the banks of the river near Brunswick village. Their houses were set on fire, and burned to the ground, themselves and children turned from all shelter but the canopy of the heavens, and one child of their number destroyed in the flames, as is too reasonably feared. A meeting of the citizens of Brunswick was held on the Monday following and energetic resolution adopted, to ferret out the base perpetrators of an act which reduces civilized beings far below the savages of the forest. The committee appointed at this meeting were also directed to ascertain the amount of property destroyed, with the view, we presume that the same may be restored to the sufferers, which all must rejoice in having done, and all must be ready to join in doing.

The Selectmen of Brunswick have also offered a reward of \$100, for the discovery and conviction of the offenders. We do not learn, however, that any suspicions have been raised, by which Justice may be directed in the search of them.—P. Argus.

"A boy apparently 3 or 4 years of age, on the morning of the 5th inst. was found in the barn of Mr. Benjamin Pickering of Mendon, (Mass.) The child was unable to give any information of the place from whence he came, or the reason for which he was brought here.—He says, however, that his name is Daniel Trask, Jr. and that his father's name is Hiram Salisbury, who brought and left him in the barn the night preceding, and told him he should never come back after him."—Lit. Cadet.

BALTIMORE, August 15.

We understand a meeting has been held in this city the present week, composed of commissioned officers of the Revolutionary Army, for the purpose of memorializing Congress, on the subject of half pay, which was promised in 1780. They have preferred a memorial for this purpose before, and Report of Committees of Congress have been made in their favor. But for want of time, and on account of some objections which will probably not hereafter be considered of great weight, those reports were not accepted. We cannot but hope and believe, that success will attend their present application. They are now few in number. They are all far advanced in life; and many of them are destitute of property, and depend upon the charity of their friends. We believe they do not apply merely for a favor, but they claim remuneration as a debt justly due according to the solemn promises of Congress; they ask for an equivalent for half pay for life, which was engaged to be given them by the government of the country. They ought to be heard at once, in equity and good faith, well as in honor and gratitude. We trust they will not apply in vain.

We are informed the meeting was very respectable, though not numerous. There were several gentlemen of Maryland, some from Massachusetts, New Jersey and Delaware. Hon. Phil Reed of Maryland, was appointed Chairman of the meeting, and Alden Bradford, Esq. of Massachusetts, Secretaries. Several votes were passed with reference to the attainment of the object of the meeting. The gentlemen of the Convention dined together at Barnard Hotel on Monday, and with Hon. J. Howard, the hero of Eutaw Springs, Tuesday. Yesterday, they accepted invitation to dine with the members of the Maryland Cincinnati, who were in the city. Col. Howard is now President of that Society. This morning, we heard they left Baltimore for their respective homes.—Id.

THE C.

NORWAY, TH.

Q. THOMAS Paris, to whom communications may be sent they will be attended to.

Q. S. A. B. L. Loret and vicin ward subscription advertisement.

THE TRUTH. ed by those Ed opposition to the ment, that Gen people.—This is statement will represented in Mr. Adams, rep Gen. Jackson Mr. Crawford

Total for Jack Crawford Jackson and C So much for the

CHEAP LIVE a letter from Ohio, in which worth only 12 cents; flour 2 0 1-4 cents per pound; poultry proper the country is opinion the ci than half as m

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Linear, who had been dead for some time, were lodged in Edgewood, and were willingly surrendered.

THE OBSERVER.

NORWAY, THURSDAY, AUG. 30, 1827.

THOMAS CLARK, Esq. is our Agent at Paris, to whom advertisements and communications may be handed for this paper, and they will be attended to.

S. A. B. HEALD, Esq. is our Agent for Lorel and vicinity; he will receive and forward subscriptions, communications and Advertisements for this paper.

THE TRUTH.—We see it frequently asserted by those Editors of papers, which are in opposition to the present National Government, that General Jackson was chosen by the people.—This is not correct, as the following statement will show of the free population represented in Congress, the votes given to Mr. Adams, represented, 4,536,385 Gen. Jackson 2,176,081 Mr. Crawford 1,333,598 Total for Jackson and Crawford 3,509,650 Jackson and Crawford, 1,026,726 So much for the consistency of the opposition.

CHEAP LIVING.—The Editor has received a letter from a gentleman in the State of Ohio, in which he informs him that corn is worth only 12 1-2 cents per bushel; rye 25 cents; flour 2.50 cents per barrel; butter 14 cents per pound; and bacon 2 1-2 cents, & poultry proportionably cheap. He states that the country is very healthy, and that it is his opinion the expense of living is not more than half as much as in this State.

A CHAPTER OF WONDERS.—In looking over our exchange papers, we rarely find one but that gives some wonderful or extraordinary account of something in order to set the paper off to advantage. In many instances these are made on the spur of the occasion, to fill a space in the paper just as it is going to press; in others, perhaps, after the Editor has scratched and thumped his almost empty head, in order to find a little wit, or something that will give a zest to his dull and prosing columns, he blunders upon a paragraph, alters it a little, and it goes to press. In order to embody all the wit and humor that we can, we have undertaken to select some of these editorial wonders for the amusement and benefit of our readers.

In Pennsylvania, a partridge has been caught, having four perfect legs. In New York several persons have died by drinking cold water; others, by drinking brandy. Major Noah thinks it best to mix them, as he never heard of a Coroner's verdict which supposed a person's death to come by drinking brandy and water. In Connecticut, a deacon has been stung by an *Humblebee*. In North Carolina, an Editor of a paper left his place of residence for eight or ten days, during which time, he had two attacks of fever, one attack of grief, one attack of violent abuse, & one of robbery, [this last was the most simple attack, and we have no doubt that was done through mistake.] In Massachusetts, an old man aged 83 years, has beat his son and grandson in mowing. In Maryland, at a post-office where they received the mail in the night, the Postmaster being called on by the carrier, handed out his small clothes in room of the mail.

FALLS OF NIAGARA.—It is said that great preparations are making at Niagara, for the descent of the schooner Michigan over the falls, which will take place on the 8th of September next, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. The sch. is to be manned by a crew in efficiency, and we understand several animals, such as bears, wolves, and other ferocious creatures are to be put on board.—We should think this was a species of cruelty which ought not to be tolerated, by Americans, and we hope for the honor of our country that this part of the project will be abandoned.

AN OFFICE WANTED.—In the new county of Waldo, in this State, there are eight candidates for the office of Register of Deeds. The probability is, that the office will not go to a begging, at present.

THE SEA SERPENT.—This monster of the ocean has been recently seen off the mouth of the Kennebec river. Capt. Pinkham who makes the report is silent, as it respects Morgan—the probability is, that his snakeship was on his return from the Eastward.

FIRE IN PORTLAND.—We learn by the Driver of the Stage, that a fire broke out in Portland, on Tuesday morning last, about 1 o'clock, near the head of Ingraham's wharf, which destroyed the old Market House and all the other buildings from the head of Long Wharf to Portland Pier.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—We have received the communication of "OXFORDSHIRE," and should be willing to insert it, had not nearly the same remarks appeared in our last paper, on this subject, we shall however keep it on file, and we may yet insert a part of it at last.

"ANTICOLA" is informed that his communication should have been accompanied with the real name, in order to have it inserted in our paper—as it is an invariable practice not to insert any gentleman's name as a candidate for office, unless we know our authority for doing it.

ROCHESTER, Aug. 14. SINGULAR OCCURRENCE.—On Tuesday last a young man from England, calling himself Walter Bartley, put up at the

Merchant's Exchange in this village—he dined and also took tea, and retired early to his room, carrying with him a glass of brandy and water. Nothing was seen of him until the next afternoon, when the barkeeper becoming alarmed, went to his room about 3 o'clock and found him sitting by his bed, apparently very weak and trembling. He stated as a cause, that he had through mistake taken half an ounce of opium, and was surprised it had not killed him. The next morning (Thursday) he breakfasted and suddenly disappeared. From the singularity of his conduct fears were entertained that he had committed suicide, and not returning on Saturday his trunk was opened, in which were found a few clothes, a will, and the following scrap of poetry which served to increase the apprehension that he had put an end to his life:—

No parents, friends, nor home, have I,
No tie to bind my soul to earth;
My only wish is now to die,
But oh! sweet country of my birth
How often bitterly I mourn
That I no more thy shores shall see,
To sleep in peace, blest shades, by thee,
Who taught me, in my earliest youth,
Those lessons which the Saviour taught,
To shun all vice, the paths of truth
And virtue seek—And as I ought,
Had I observed them, that sweet peace
The Christian feels, I now might know;
But ah! this heart must shortly cease
To beat! this breast, which bitter we
So long has filled, no more will heave
In anguish; and my tortured brain
No longer will, nor can, sustain
The racking, hell-tormenting pain
Which that arch fiend, that black despair,
So deeply has instilled there.
It is decreed, and I must leave
This wretched world, resign my breath,
To him who gave it. Welcome, death!
Now to thy arms, with joy I come!
Yes, joy! for now I find a home!

Yesterday morning a letter was received from James F. Macon, of Lockport, stating that Bartley had been arrested in that place on the 12th inst. and detained in jail. He was found secreted in a tree—had with him a pistol, and attempted, when discovered, to shoot either himself or those around him. He was apparently deranged, and would give no account of himself. In his pocket book was found a paper intimating that he was about to commit suicide and referring those who should find him to the "bar keeper of the Merchant's Exchange, Rochester." Mr. Macon describes him as being "about 24 years old, 5 feet 6 inches high, black hair and eyes, a large scar on the left side of his forehead concealed by long hair, blue coat, striped vest, and thin boots." We publish these particulars in order that his friends, if he has any in this country, may find him, and in hopes that further information respecting him may be obtained.

LATEST FROM AFRICA.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman on board brig Doris, to his friend in Baltimore dated Port PRAYA, St. Jago, July 20, 1827. "I am happy to inform you of our safe arrival at this place, from the Coast of Africa, on our way home. We arrived here on the 15th instant, all in good health, and shall probably sail home on the 1st of August. We arrived at Monrovia on the 11th April, and landed the emigrants, ninety-five in number, (having increased one the passage,) all well and in health. They seemed much pleased with their new residence. The town of Monrovia is situated upon high ground, and enjoys a great degree of health—its laws and regulations are very salutary, and are very strictly enforced. We have thus far been very fortunate with our crew, having lost but one since we sailed from Baltimore, a youth, son of Mr. Anthony Tall, who died on the 16th May, in the port of Monrovia, of the prevailing fever."

A person, direct from Vera Cruz, has furnished the editors of the N. Y. D. Advertiser with the documents, published by the Congress, calling forth the indignation of our Minister at Mexico, Mr. Poinsett. It is entitled a "Manifesto of the Congress of Vera Cruz," and fills a pamphlet of more than twenty pages. From the character given of it by the Advertiser, the "head and front" of Mr. P's offending seems to be, that he assisted at the installation of what was called the York Lodge of Free Masons, an association thus described in the Manifesto:—"Finally, there was observed in the horizon a small cloud, which at first caused no jealousy; but gradually increasing in magnitude, it at length burst upon Mexico in a frightful tempest." Mr. Poinsett is then described as "A foreign Minister, cunning and hypocritical—as zealous for the prosperity of his own country, as hostile to that of Mexico; calculating as *Vera Cruz* suspects, that the aggrandizement and glory of his nation is in inverse proportion to that of the Mexican states—and that the friendly relations of the latter with Great Britain, may in time become disadvantageous to his own country;—and under the influence of such feelings, and such fears, they say—"he conceived a project the most disorganizing and terrible for the republic; which was nothing more nor less than the establishment of the *Lodge of York Masons*."

The Advertiser further remarks that "the mischiefs of secret societies are depicted in very glowing colors; and this country is repeatedly alluded to in a manner as rude as it is unjust. "Observing, says the Manifesto, "that it is the interest of a certain nation [meaning the U. States] that Mexico should shelter in her bosom those traitorous vipers that are even now rending her vitals without pity, and the discredit into which we are about to fall in the estimations

of the cultivated nations of Europe—a discredit occasioned by the revolutionary movements, and general discontent, produced by rites as tortuous as they are criminal and ridiculous—the Congress saw itself under the indispensable necessity of issuing a decree of state, in which it prohibited all secret associations, of every rite and denomination. But at the moment when it adopted a measure so provident and just, and displayed its energy, decreeing heavy penalties upon the refractory, it remembered that the masons are men, subject like other men to passion; and that, if it should oblige them to secede immediately from their lodges, it would compromise the delicacy of some, and leave others exposed to the ridicule of their companions—it had, therefore, the prudent consideration to concede to them two months' indulgence, during which they might quietly, and unmolestedly, break their mysterious relations with those hotbeds of revolution and anarchy."

EXECUTION OF THE PIRATES.—The three Spaniards Pepe, Couro, and Felix, were executed at Richmond on the 17th inst. 7000 persons were supposed to be present. They were clad in purple robes, with hoods covering their heads and faces. On the scaffold they desired a gentleman to signify to the assembled multitude that they were guilty of the crimes for which they were to suffer, and of many others. They presented a different spectacle from what was expected, being deeply affected at their awful fate. The platform was so constructed that all three might drop at once. When the prop was withdrawn, they fell so suddenly, that the ropes by which Pepe and Couro were suspended, broke, and they fell to the ground. Felix, being not so heavy, remained suspended. The others were considerably injured by the fall, and the pressure of the cords around their necks. They struggled upon the ground for a few seconds, apparently in great pain. Pepe soon rose upon his feet, and threw himself in the attitude of supplication to heaven. Couro remained on the ground. As soon as possible, the Deputy Marshal had the platform again raised, Pepe again ascended the steps in apparent strength and resolution.—Couro had only the appearance of life, and was carried up.

The ropes were again fixed.—Couro was able to stand after being upon his feet. Neither spoke, and Pepe remained in a supplicating attitude. The prop being again removed, they were left suspended; and soon breathed their last. It is much to be regretted that so shocking an occurrence should have taken place; the more so as it has so frequently occurred. The fault in this instance, must be attributed to the distance through which they fell, as the ropes had been tried in the morning, and found capable of sustaining 470 pounds.

GENERAL ELECTION.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1827.

STATE NOMINATION.

FOR GOVERNOR.

HON. ENOCH LINCOLN.

Senators for York County.

NATIONAL ADMINISTRATION TICKET.

[Three to be chosen.]

HON. MARK DENNETT, of Kittery.

HON. MOSES SWEAT, of Parsonsfield.

HON. ISAAC EMERY, of Biddeford.

ANOTHER.

HON. GEORGE SCAMMON, of Saco.

DANIEL GOODENOW, Esq. of Alfred.

DR. CALEB EMERY, of Eliot.

ANOTHER.

HON. GEORGE SCAMMON, of Saco.

DR. CALEB EMERY, of Eliot.

GAMALIEL E. SMITH, Esq. Newfield.

Senators for Cumberland County.

[Three to be chosen.]

HON. ROBERT P. DUNLAP,

JOHN L. MEGQUIER, Esq. &

DR. BENJAMIN H. MACE.

Senators for Lincoln County.

[Four to be chosen.]

EBENEZER HERRICK,

JOSEPH STEBBINS,

STEPHEN PARSONS, and

HAILEY HEALEY.

ANOTHER.

EDWIN SMITH,

JOEL MILLER,

EDWARD KAVANAGH,

WILLIAM RICHARDSON,

Senators for Oxford County.

[Two to be chosen.]

REUEL WASHBURN,

JOHN GROVER.

For County Treasurer.

HENRY RUST, Esq.

Senators for Kennebec County.

[Three to be chosen.]

HON. REUEL WILLIAMS,

JOEL WELLINGTON,

EDWARD FULLER, Esq.

Senator for Penobscot County.

[One to be chosen.]

SOLOMON PARSONS,

HON. DANIEL WILKINS.

Senator for Somerset.

[One to be chosen.]

HON. SAMUEL WESTON.

Representative to Congress from Somerset and Penobscot District.

SAMUEL BUTMAN.

COMMUNICATION.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

MILITARY.

At a company election held at West Minot (Bridgman's Mills), on Saturday the 18th inst. Lt. Joseph Hodge was elected Captain, vice Capt. Joshua Parsons promoted; Eben'r Oaks Turner Lieutenant, vice Hodge promoted; and Mr. Jon. G. Hawk Esquire, vice Turner promoted. By the request of a number of respectable members of the company, they were called to order by the clerk, and the minds of the company taken as to the officers elect treating on days of election; viewing the direful effects of intemperance, and the usual method of treating on those days, being an encouragement to the practice, and disgusting to the community, and very unfavorable to the militia generally, they voted there should not be any spirituous liquors brought on for the day.—The remainder of the day was spent in delightful sociability, and the company and spectators parted in peace and quietness, excepting a few dissipated ones, who were disappointed in not obtaining their intoxicating draught. A SPECTATOR.

Married.

In New-York City, Master Charles Parshall, aged 15, to Miss Ann Adams, aged 25.
In Leeds, Mr. Caleb Carver, widower, aged 18, to Miss Augusta Copeland, aged 34.

Died.

In Waterford, on the 5th inst. Mr. John Jewell a Revolutionary pensioner, aged 68.—He was a native of Stow, Mass. and one of the first settlers of Waterford.—On the 9th, Angelina, daughter of Mr. Jabez Brown, aged 2 years and 8 months. In the Autumn of 1824, in the short term of about eight days, Mr. Brown lost all his children, three in number, by the then prevailing dysentery. He has now followed to the grave the eldest of two born since the death of his first three. This child died of the same complaint.—The ways of Heaven are mysterious, but at the same time just, wise and good: and these providences which now seem dark will hereafter be explained, we doubt not, to the mourning and distressed parents.—On the 15th, Mrs. Lucy, wife of Mr. Amos Smith, aged 41.

In Boston, on Sunday last, Benjamin Fessenden, Esq. one of the Revolutionary Worthies. In Gloucester, (Mass.) Adam Hoffins, aged 72. The deceased was in the battle of Monmouth attached to a Company of which 12 only survived that hard fought battle.—He was also at the battle of Bunker's Hill.

At Rocky Hill, (Conn.) Mr. John Williams, aged 64 years. The circumstances of his death are somewhat singular. He had a troublesome corn on one of his toes; and to cure it cut it off with the chisel, and took cold in it soon after, which produced inflammation—mortification ensued, and died in four days.

In Greenwich, (Mass.) Mr. John Stevens, aged 74, a Revolutionary Pensioner. He was one of the three last who left the ground at the battle of Bunker Hill.

In Calais, (Vt.) Mr. Elmh Taber, aged 30, very suddenly, in his cornfield, while on his way for a physician for his wife.—On the Tuesday following, Mrs. Laura Taber, his wife, and daughter of Mr. John Cutler, of Montpelier, aged 29.

In Cabot, (Vt.) Mr. Henry Joslyn, aged 64. His death was occasioned by a fall from a load of hay; one of the wheels passed over his body, and he survived only three days.

In Oswego, (N. Y.) Conrad Picard, aged 101 years, and his great grandchild, Abram P. aged 9 weeks.

In Savannah, Hon. John Elliot, late a Member of the National Senate.

In Plimouth, Mr. Caleb Stetson—a revolutionary soldier.

In Plymouth, Mr. Elijah Dunham, a revolutionary pensioner.

In Taunton, Mrs. Sybil Leonard, aged 91.

In Hingham, Mr. Jarius Lincoln, a soldier of the revolution, aged 77.

In the County of Warren, (Georgia,) on the 4th of July last, John Torrance, Esq. a soldier of the revolution, aged 80. On the morning of the national anniversary he visited Warrenton, and was respectfully requested to partake of the festivities of the occasion; in consequence of his feeble health he declined the invitation, but sat and listened attentively to the animated discourse delivered by D. Chandler, Esq. When the orator described the events of the war, and called back to the view of his audience the scenes of the revolution, the veteran was strongly moved and shed tears. He declared his gratification at the return of the day, and the oration celebrating it—and in conversation upon the mysterious deaths of Adams and Jefferson, he expressed a wish that he too might be permitted to close his eyes, and be at rest on the 4th of July. His wish was realized, for on his return home from the village, he suddenly fell from his horse and expired.

In Wayne on the 3d inst. Mr. William S. Warren aged 80 years.

In Fairfield, on Saturday last, Gen. William Kendall, formerly Sheriff of Somerset County, aged 70. On returning from one of his mills to his house, he fell dead in the street; probably in an apopleptic fit. He was a useful man to the public, and the town in which he resided will long lament the death of one of its most exemplary citizens. He was buried with masonic honors.

In Winchester, Va. Margaret Windle, in the 96th year of her age—the oldest inhabitant of the town, having settled there when there were but four houses in the place.—Two days after the birth of her first child, she waded the South Branch of the Potomac. She never took a dose of medicine, lost a tooth, wore a pair of spectacles, or was bled; in her life.

Drowned—in Kennebec river, on the 11th inst. Oliver Shackley aged 20. The deceased in company with two other young men, were returning from a fishing excursion and when upon the bar the boat capsized.—The deceased swam to the shore, but returned in order to assist his companions and regain the boat, when becoming exhausted "sunk to rise no more."—Gazette.

JUST received and for sale at the Oxford Bookstore, BASCOM'S WRITING BOOKS. Also—A general assortment of SCHOOL BOOKS and STATO-VARY. Aug. 30.

EDUCATION.

THE subscriber intends to open a School in Dixfield Village, on MONDAY 24TH September next, for the purpose of instruction in the useful branches of education. The inhabitants of Dixfield and towns in its vicinity are respectfully invited to make use of the opportunity now afforded them for the improvement of their children. Those who intend to patronize the school, will confer a favor by intimating their intentions to Gen. H. Farwell and Levi St. John, Esq. previous to the above date.

TUTION.—According to W. B's System, included, 25 cents per week.—Children too young to attend to writing, 20 cents; and no pupil received for a shorter term than one month. WANSBROUGH BLOXHAM. August 25, 1827. 5w 165

PARTICULAR NOTICE.

PERSONS who hold Subscription Papers for "AN APOLOGY FOR BELIEVING IN UNIVERSAL RECONCILIATION," are requested to return the number of copies wanted, without the least delay, as the work will be ready to deliver in a few days. SAMUEL HUTCHINSON. Buckfield Aug. 24.

CLOTH DRESSING.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform the Public that he has employed a Journeyman, the present season; who has, for a number of years been employed in woolen factories, in different States, whose knowledge of coloring and finishing Cloth must be superior to any in this part of the country; that his Shearing Machines are put in complete repair, and he has no hesitation in saying that they will shear close, and handsome, and will equal any new ones in the State. He is determined to do as much as any one in the County, to satisfy his customers; as to style of work and terms of payment.

DANIEL R. PARSONS. Paris, (Stowell's Mills), Aug. 20, 1827.

CLOTH DRESSING, IMPROVED.

THE subscribers would respectfully inform their customers, and the public generally, that they have in operation a NEW AND IMPROVED MACHINE, for shearing Cloth—by which, it may be done in the best possible manner, and much superior to any other Machine in this State; (except one of like kind, there being only two in Maine.)—They therefore, with the greatest confidence, invite all persons who have cloth to dress, to call and examine their machine, and cloth which they have finished, and see for themselves, if it does not, on comparison, look superior to any they have before seen. They are determined to do all in their power to make their style of work, the permanency of their colors, and the terms of payment such "that none shall go away dissatisfied." S. & A. MILLETT. Norway Village, Aug. 14, 1827. 1f 163

CLOTH DRESSING.

THE subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they have taken the Stand for DRESSING CLOTH, recently improved by MORRILL & RICKEN, at Steep Falls, in Norway, where they have made arrangements to *Full and Dress Cloth* in the best possible manner. They assure their customers that no exertions will be spared on their part to give satisfaction; and the terms of payment will be made satisfactory. JOHN MARCH. JOSHUA RICKER. July 2, 1827. 1f 157

Cordage, Cut Nails and Duck.

THOMAS BROWNE, No. 12, Long Wharf, Portland, AGENT for the State of Maine, for the sale of PATENT CORDAGE, made by Robbins, of Plymouth. Also CUT NAILS and BRADS of all sizes, from 3d to 50d, manufactured by Boston Iron Company. DUCK of various prices, ANCHORS, and CHAIN CABLES.

It is presumed that the quality, price, and time for the above articles, will give entire satisfaction. Portland, Aug. 14, 1827. 1y 163

BRIDGTON ACADEMY.

Will again go into operation on the 30th Day of September next, under the instruction of an experienced and highly approved Preceptor.

Superintending Committee of said Academy. NATH'L HOWE, LEANDER GAGE. Bridgton, Aug. 13, 1827.

LOOK OUT!!!

ALL persons who are indebted to the subscriber, either by Note or Account, are requested in a particular manner, to make payment before the next Court; or their Notes and Accounts will be left with an Attorney for collection, without distinction, favor or affection. SIMEON CHIPMAN. Paris, (Stowell's Mills), Aug. 20, 1827.

STRAY CATTLE.

STAYED from the pasture of Mr. John Pike in this town, on the 16th instant, one COW, about eleven years old, of a light red color, with a small strip of white on her back, had on a small bell secured by a leather strap round her neck; also, one HEIFER, three years old past, of a cherry red color; one yearling STAG, nearly the color of the cow first mentioned, and two-yearling HEIFERS, one red and the other black. Whoever will give information of any or all of the above described cattle to the subscriber, shall be rewarded for their trouble. ZEBULON BRYANT.

WANTED,

As an Apprentice to the Housejoining business, an active Lad, from 16 to 18 years of age, to commence the first of September next; one who can come well recommended as to his habits of industry and morality will meet with good encouragement. EZRA F. BEAL. 161

JUST received and for sale at the Oxford Bookstore,

THE INSTRUMENTAL DIRECTOR;

containing Rules for all Musical Instruments in common use, laid down in a plain and concise manner; to which is added a variety of Instrumental Music of the richest and most popular kind extant; a part of which was never before published in this country. Second Edition, enlarged and improved. August 23.

Poetry.

STANZAS.

Oh! let me die in my primal day,
While my morning sun with brightness
shines;
Ere the cold world chase my joys away;
Ere the blushing flower of life declines.

Oh! let me die while life is young,
Ere the blissful hours of youth are flown;
While the soul is pure, and the heart is light,
And sin and grief are all unknown.

Oh! let me die before the dawn,
The loneliness of age shall come;
While youth and hope still brightly glow,
Then softly make my earthly tomb.

Metaphors that I could calmly rest,
If spring-flowers bloomed above my head;
Metaphors, if grief ne'er seared my breast,
It were sweet to sleep in my grassy bed.

And there will come, they say, a chill,
A deadening chill upon the heart,
When its early throbs of joy are still,
And the light of youth and hope depart.

Then let me die in my primal day,
While my morning sun with brightness
shines;
Ere the cold world chase my joys away;
Ere the blushing flower of life declines.

MISCELLANY.

MILES COLVINE.

I was not always an unhappy man—I had fair domains, a stately house, a beautiful wife, and a sweet daughter; but it is not what we have, but what we enjoy, that blesteth man's heart and makes him as one of the angels. I dwelt on a wild sea coast, full of woods and caverns, the haunt of a banditti of smugglers, those fierce and vulgar, and intractable spirits, who find subsistence in fraud and violence, and from a continued perseverance in hostility to human law, become daily more hardened of heart and fierce of nature. I was young then and romantic, and although I did not approve of the course of these men's lives, there appeared glimpses of generosity, and courage, and fortitude about them, which shed a halo over a life of immortality and crime. I protected them not, neither did I associate with them; but they soon saw by the passive manner in which I regarded their nocturnal intercourse with the coast, and the ready and delightful ear which I lent to the narrative of their adventures by sea and land, that they had nothing to fear and much to hope. Their confidence increased, and their numbers augmented, and they soon found a leader capable of giving an aim to all their movements, and who brought something like regular craft and ability to their counsels.

I was reputed rich, and was rich; my treasures were mostly of gold and silver plate, and bars of the former metal, the gain of a relative who had shared with the Buccaneers in the plunder of Panama. I had also been wedded for a number of years; my wife was young and beautiful, and our daughter an only child, my own May Colvine, here where she sits, was in her thirteenth year, with a frame that seemed much too delicate to survive the disasters she has since been doomed to meet. We were advised to carry her to warmer climates, and were preparing for our voyage, and my wife was ready to accompany me, when a large smuggling cutter cast anchor in a deep woody bay, which belonged to my estate, and as I sat on the top of my house, looking towards the sea, a person in the naval dress came and accosted me. He was, he said, the captain of the Free Trader lying in the bay, with a cargo of choice wine, and his mariners were bold lads and true, had perished themselves freely by land and water, and often experienced the protection of Miles Colvine's bay, and the hospitality of his menials. They had heard of my intention to carry my wife and daughter to a more genial climate, and if we wished to touch at Lisbon, or to go to any of the Islands where Europeans seek for health, they would give us a passage, for they honored us next to commerce without law or restraint. But I must tell you that the chief of this band, knowing my love for marvellous tales, hinted, that he had men on board, who, to the traditional lore of their maritime ancestors, added their own adventures and deeds; and could, with the romantic ballads of Denmark and Sweden mingle the Troubadour tales of France, the Moorish Legends of Spain, and the singular narratives which survive among the peasantry on my native coast. To soothe and propitiate my wife he had recourse to another charm; from the pocket of a long boat cloak, he produced a mantle of the most precious fabric, and spreading it out before her, with all its rich variety of color and eastern profusion of ornament, offered it as a humble present from himself and his mariners. I need not prolong this part of my narrative; we embarked at twilight, and standing out of the bay, dropped anchor till morning dawn. The captain sat armed beside us; this excited no suspicion, for he went commonly armed, and related adventures of a trying and remarkable kind which had befallen him on foreign shores, with a liveliness, and a kind of maritime grace, which were perfectly captivating. All night we heard overhead the tramp and din of the sailors passing and repassing,

and with the grey of the morning we plucked up our anchor, spread our sails to a shrill wind, shot away seaward, and my native land vanished from my view. All was life and gladness, we danced and we sang on deck, and drained cups of the purest wine; while the breeze favored us, and the sky remained unclouded and serene.

In about fifteen days the spicy groves of one of the Portuguese islands appeared before us, and as the sun was setting, it was resolved we should remain at the entrance of a bay till daylight. We were crowded on the deck, looking on the green and beautiful land, and a gentle seaward wind wafted the perfume of the forest about us. My wife was then in the bloom of youth and beauty, full of health, and life, and love; and as she stood leaning on my arm, the sailors smoothed their rough looks, and refrained from curses, so much were they touched by her beauty; but this awe lasted but a little while. The captain was merry far beyond his usual measure of delight, and drained one wine cup after another to my wife's health and mine; he vowed I was a god among men, and that my wife was revered as a divinity. "But come," said he "Miles Colvine, I have a curious and a cunning thing to show you, which you alone deserve to see; I got it among the Moors, so come and come alone." I rose and followed him, for my curiosity was unbowed; he conducted me below, and opening a small wicket in the wall of his cabin with a key, ushered me in, and closing it suddenly upon me, locked it, and then I heard him bounding up the stair to the deck. I stood half imagining this to be a jest, or something, at least, of a light nature; but shriek after shriek of my wife, uttered in the piercing agony of anguish and despair soon undeceived me. I called, I entreated, I used force, and though I was armed by anger and despair with almost supernatural might, the door withstood all my efforts. But why should I dwell upon a scene of such unutterable misery? what I endured, and what the woman I loved and adored suffered, are fit only to be imagined, not, surely, to be spoken. Her wrongs were remembered, and her shrieks numbered by a row of far more terrible than man, and a certain doom and deplorable death was pronounced against them, at the moment their joy was fullest.

The evening passed away, and morning came, and through a little wicket which looked upon the sea, the light showed me that my chamber was the treasure room of the pirates, for such they were, as well as smugglers; at the same moment a hole opened above, and a piece of bread and an antique silver cup filled with wine were lowered down. Amid the misery of my situation it seemed but a light evil that I recognised the silver vessel to be part of the treasure I had left at home, and in seeking for a weapon to force the wicket, I found that my whole riches in gold as well as silver, had been seized and put on board. I could now measure the extent of my calamity, and prepared myself for a fate, which among such miscreants, could not be deemed far distant. The morning was not much advanced when the sun dipped at once into a dark and tempestuous ocean of clouds, the wind began to whistle shriller and shriller among our sails, and the sea upturned by sudden and heavy gusts of wind, showed as far as the eye could reach, the dark and tremendous furrows so fatal to mariners. The wind was from the land, and I could both see and feel that the vessel was unable to gain the harbor, and had sought security from the approaching tempest by standing out to sea. I heard the wind was louder, and saw the billows roll, with a joy that arises from the hope of revenge: the sky became darker, the sea dashed over the decks and the tempest hurried the ship onward with a rapidity which alarmed the sailors, accustomed as they were to the element. The seams of the vessel began to admit the sea, and every where symptoms appeared of her immediate destruction.

I heard a conversation overhead I shall never forget. "I tell you," said a voice in Lowland Scotch, "good can never come of such evil as your captain and you have wrought; had you taken Miles Colvine's gold and silver alone the sin had been but small, and a grey-headed repentance might have mended all.—But the bonnie lady! her voice has been heard to-day, and tremble all you that touched her sweet body, for here has come an avenging tempest. The sea will soon devour us, and hot hell will hold us; and the mother who bore, and wife who loved me, and the bonnie babes I have nursed on my knee will behold me no more; and all for being in company with such hell hounds as you." A voice replied to all this in a tone too low and suppressed to be audible, and the Scotchman answered again "Lo, look, did ever eyes behold such a sight, all around us the sea is smooth as glass, and other ships pass by us under a gentle breeze, without a wetted sail, but we! the anger of Heaven has found us, for on us the thick tempest beats, and the evil one is pursuing us to destruction. O, thou eternal villain!—captain, shall I call thee no more! and you!—you fifteen wretches, who shared with him in his crime, make you ready, for that storm will neither leave

you, nor forsake you till you are buried in the ocean." At the very moment, when ruin seemed inevitable the tempest ceased, the clouds passed away, and the descending sun shone brightly down, making the shoreless waters sparkle as far as the eye could reach. No bounds were now set to the joy of the crew; they crowded the deck, made a circle round several vessels of wine and baskets of biscuit, and before the twilight had passed away a few only were capable of guiding the vessel. The night grew very dark, and as I sat in utter despair I heard the same friendly voice, that I had so lately heard, say, "Miles Colvine, put your trust in Him who can still the tempest, the hour is come." In a moment the wicket opened, and the same voice said, "take this sword, and come with me. If you have courage to avenge the miseries and the death of your beautiful and wretched wife, come, for the hour is at hand, and as sure as I hate sin, and love immortal happiness, I shall help you."—I took the sword and followed in silence, and coming on deck, I beheld a scene which the hope of sure and immediate revenge rendered indescribably sweet. The captain and five sailors, though nearly overcome with wine, were seated on deck, the remainder of the crew had retired below; some shouted, some sang, all blasphemed, and one loud din of cursing and carousal echoed far and wide: the mingled clamor that ascended from this scene of wickedness and debauchery, partook of all the evil qualities of debased minds and the most infamous pursuits, and cannot be described. Discord had its full share in the conference on deck, between the captain and his confederates; they were debating about their shares in the plunder of my house. "Share! by my soul, man," said the Scottish sailor to the captain, "your share in Miles Colvine's pure gold can be but small; one hour of his sweet lady, a hundred leagues from land, was worth all the gold that ever shone." "I shall share all fairly," said the captain, laying his hand on the bill of his cutlass, "and first I shall share thy scoundrel carcass among the fishes of the sea, if I hear such a word again. Did I plan the glorious plot of carrying away the fair lady and her lord's treasures, to share either with such a Scotch sawney as thee?" The wrath of the Scotchman burst upon his brow, far redder than the flush of the wine he had drunk. "Fiend see the my saul in his kettles and cauldron, if ye taste na' could iron for this!" And out came his cutlass as he spoke. "Tha's my hearty Caledonian," said one of his comrades, "gim him a touch of the toasting iron; didn't he give a blow to the head of my mother's own son, this blessed morning, for only playing pluck at the lady's garment. Ah, give him the cold piece of steel, my hearty." A blow from the captain's cutlass was the answer to this; several drunkards drew their swords, and ill directed blows, and ineffectual stabs, were given and received in the dark. "Now," said my sailor, laying his hand on mine, to stay me till I received his admonition, "say not one word, for words slay not, but glide in among them like a spirit; thrust your blade, for anger strikes, but revenge stabs, and I will secure the gangway and fight along with you." I heard and obeyed, and gliding among them, thrust one of them through and through; a second and a third dropped, ere they saw who was among them. The captain attempted to draw a pistol, but my sword, and my friend's, entered at back and bosom; and though two yet remained unhurt, I struck my sword a second time through the bosom of my mortal enemy, as he lay beneath me; and the last expiring glance of his eye was a look worth remembering. Ere this was accomplished, the other two were both lying with their companions. I have frequently imagined that a firmness and strength more than my own were given me during this desperate encounter. Meanwhile the remainder of the crew below set no bounds to their merriment and shouting, and seemed, as my Scottish friend remarked, ordained to die by my hand, since their clamor, by drowning the groans of their comrades, prevented them from providing for their safety. We fastened the cabin door, and barricaded the gangway, keeping watch with pistol and sword, with the hope of seeing some friendly shore, or a compassionate sail, while the vessel, urged onward by a strong wind, scudded with supernatural swiftness through the midnight waters. We had entered the Solway sea, when the storm augmenting every moment, carried us rapidly along, and when opposite Allanby, a whirlwind seizing our ship by the rigging, whirled her fairly round, and down she went head foremost. Even in this moment of extreme peril, I shall never forget the figure that, couched among the slain, started to its feet before me, in health and unhurt. There is a fate in all things: it was that fiend in human form whom I slew that night. Revenge is sweetest when it comes unlooked for. As we sank, a passing vessel saved my pretty May Colvine, her murdered mother's image, and her wretched father's love, and saved too the heroic sailor; while the drunken wretches went to the bottom without the chance of swimming for an existence they deserved not to prolong.

ANECDOTES.

JUDICIAL ANECDOTE.—At a trial in the Supreme Court, when a perplexing case had been obstinately argued and unnecessarily protracted, the Chief Justice said to the associate on his left hand, "Br. P.—, I wish you would charge the Jury in this case, for I feel that I am prejudiced against one of the parties." "And I," replied Judge P.—, "am in the same situation." "Then if you please, I am just the man," said the late Judge Thatcher, "for I am prejudiced against both."

Early Accounts of New-England.—The first settlers of New-England must have been blessed with singular powers of vision. One of them speaks of Lions in Cape Ann—another, (Joyce) who arrived in Boston in 1633, and resided in this colony eight years, says of our frogs, "some when they set up on their breech, are a foot high, and some as long as a child one year old." He likewise says "old barley frequently degenerates into oats" in New-England. [Sal. Obs.]

King William III. chose for the motto of his state coach, in Ireland, these words, "non rapui, sed recepi."—I did not steal, but received.—alluding to his being called to the throne by the people.—Upon this being told to Swift, his remark was, "That's a bad old saying, the receiver is always the thief."

Henry the 4th being told by his gardener that there were several plots at Fontainebleau where nothing would grow, replied, "Go plant a bed of *Althæa*; for they will flourish anywhere."

The Souvenir.

EMBEDDED WITH
Splendid Quarto Engravings.

THIS work is intended as an agreeable and instructive companion for the parlour, and an appropriate attendant at the Toilet—to be issued every Wednesday, commencing with the first Wednesday in July next.

No exertion will be spared to render "THE SOUVENIR," in all respects worthy the patronage of the public, both as a cheap and elegant emporium of useful and interesting information, and a valuable repository of choice specimens of miscellaneous literature. Strict attention will be bestowed on the moral tendency of "THE SOUVENIR," and a constant watchfulness preserved over the cause and interests of virtue.

A portion of the contents will be as follows: I. TALES, original and selected; ESAYS, moral, humorous and scientific; POETRY, original and selected from the best American and Foreign publications; BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES of distinguished persons, male and female, particularly the latter; ANECDOTES, *Non Mota*, &c. &c. The original matter necessary for this department of our paper will be furnished by individuals who are advantageously known to the public through the medium of their Literary productions; besides the numerous correspondents who may be expected to contribute.

II. Miscellaneous.—Interesting items of intelligence, foreign and domestic occurrences, deaths, marriages, &c.

III. Engravings.—The first number of every month will be embellished with a splendid quarto Copperplate Engraving, fitted to the size of the work, among which will be the following:

Alhambra, Ancient Palace of the Moorish Kings in Spain.

View of the Permanent Bridge over the Schuylkill.

Alhambra, from the Gardens of the Prince of Biscaria.

View of St. Petersburg.

Arch-Street Ferry, Philadelphia.

Paraclete, founded by Abelard.

Giant's Causeway and Bridge of Bridon.

State Prison, Auburn, New York.

Tynwald Hill, Isle of Man.

Burning Fountains, one of the seven wonders of Dauphiny.

Grotto of Osselles.

Temple of Pluto.

Pont Du Gard, near Nîmes, Languedoc.

Saussure's ascent of Mont Blanc.

Cascade near Oysans, Dauphiny.

Desert of the Grand Chartreuse.

East Prospect of Giant's Causeway.

Castle of Segovia, Spain.

Lake of Killarney from Kenmare Park.

Each Subscriber will thus be furnished yearly with seventeen superior Copperplate Engravings, the price of which if purchased singly would more than double the annual cost of the entire work.

IV. The Toilet.—In addition to the usual Literary matter contained in similar publications, the Proprietor has completed an arrangement by which he will be enabled to furnish correct descriptions of the prevailing fashions, both foreign and domestic, illustrated with elegant engravings, besides the regular series, once in each quarter; places of fashionable resort; sketches of life, manners, &c. &c. at the earliest possible period, and from the most authentic sources.

V. Editor's department; notices of passing events; The Drama; New Publications; Criticisms; Reviews, &c. &c.

TERMS.

"THE SOUVENIR" will be published every WEDNESDAY, on extra-medium fine white paper, printed with new and elegant type, and decorated, in addition to the engravings alluded to above, with many appropriate Embellishments. Each Number will comprise eight pages, cut, stitched and expressly adapted for binding. At the expiration of every year, or the close of a volume, subscribers will be furnished gratis with a general index of the contents, and a handsomely engraved title-page.

Price of subscription \$2 50 per annum, payable in advance. Postmasters and others out of the city, procuring five subscribers and becoming responsible for the payment, will be entitled to a sixth copy gratis.

The Copper-Plate embellishments will be superintended by the Publisher, and the typographical part of this work will be under the exclusive directions of Messrs. Atkinson & Alexander, who have been so long known to the public as able and enterprising artists, that it is entirely unnecessary to say that so far as they are concerned, there can be no doubt as to the elegance of its execution; and with regard to his own share of the arrangements, the Publisher binds himself, in case he should fail to perform any essential part of his undertaking to refund the price of subscription.

Subscriptions received at the Oxford Bookstore where specimens of the work may be seen. ASA BARTON.

Norway, August 23, 1827.

THE Standing Committee for locating and viewing roads in the County of Oxford, hereby give notice to all concerned, that they will meet for the purpose of locating and viewing roads in the several places, and at the several times particularized below, viz:

At the house of E. Blake, Esq. in Hartford, on Tuesday the Fourth day of September next, to locate a road from the present County road nigh Heman Wood's barn; as prayed for by Job Young and others.

At Fuller's ferry, in Livermore, on the east side of Androscoggin river, on Thursday the Sixth day of said September, to locate a road from said Fuller's ferry to the east line of Livermore, to meet a road laid out by order of the Court of Sessions for the County of Kennebec, from Wayne Meeting house; as prayed for by Billy Benjamin and others.

At Jonathan Soule's in Hartford, on Monday the Tenth day of said September, to locate a road, from the present County road near said Soule's, through a part of Canton and Peru, to the present traveled road, near the house of Benjamin Wormwell in said Peru; as prayed for by Ezekiah Walker and others.

Where the County road, laid out and accepted through Weld, strikes the South line of said County, on Thursday the Twelfth day of said September, to locate a road from said County road in Weld, through Township numbered six, to the County road in Township numbered eight, as prayed for by Stephen Holt and others.

At the house of Rowse Bixby in Woodstock, on Wednesday the Nineteenth day of September, to view for a road, beginning some Westerly of said Bixby's mill, to Long Pond, and down the Little Androscoggin River to Paris line, and through a part of said Paris to the new County road at the foot of Willis' hill (so called) agreeable to the prayer of the petition of F. C. Virgin and others.

At Eli Twitchell's Inn in Bethel, on Saturday the Twenty second day of said September, to locate a road from Bethel, on the West side of Songo Pond, through Albany to Watford; as prayed for by Asa Cummings and others.

At James Russell's in Watford on Tuesday the Twenty fifth day of said September, to view for a road from nigh Gilead Line, through a part of Bethel and Albany to Watford flat; as prayed for by John Lovejoy and others.

By order of said Committee,
EZRA SMITH, Chairman.
Rumford, August 10, 1827. 3w 163

ETNA INSURANCE COMPANY.

INCORPORATED for the purpose of insuring against LOSS and DAMAGE by FIRE only, with a

Capital of 200,000 Dollars,

and a surplus Fund of more than THIRTY FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS; the whole secured and vested in the best possible manner,—offer to take risks on terms as favorable as other Offices.

The business of the Company is principally confined to risks in the country, and therefore so detached that its capital is not exposed to great losses by sweeping fires. The small compensation they require, and the liberality and promptness in adjusting all losses that may accrue under their Policies together with eight years close application and experience, induce them to flatter themselves that they shall receive a share of public patronage.

The subscriber is an authorized Agent for this Company, and will issue Policies immediately, to those who may apply for them. ASA BARTON.

Norway, July 5, 1827.
N. B.—As this Company does not insure upon marine risks, it is considered to be perfectly safe, and deserving of public confidence.

MASSACHUSETTS COLLECTION OF MARTIAL MUSIC;

CONTAINING a plain, easy, and concise introduction to the grounds of Martial Music, laid down in the most comprehensive manner. Together with a large collection of the most approved Beats, Marches, Airs, &c.; including the principal part of the duties of the band, the evolutions for the Musicians, and their signals; a great part of which was never before published. Designed principally for the benefit of the Militia of the United States. By ALVIN ROMANUS, Junr. Third Edition, Revised, Corrected, and Improved.—Just received and for sale by ASA BARTON, Agent.

Norway, July 23, 1827.

JUST published and for sale at the Oxford Bookstore, Memoirs of Capt. JAMES WILSON, containing an account of his enterprises and sufferings in India, his conversion to christianity, his missionary voyage to the South Sea, and his peaceful and triumphant death. (Also, Essays on the most important subjects in Religion, by Rev. THOMAS SCOTT, author of the commentary on the Bible.)

TICKETS AND PARTS

IN the 16th Class of the Cumberland and Oxford Canal Lottery for sale by the subscriber. All persons who wish to purchase Tickets would do well to call immediately, and furnish themselves—recollecting that he sold several handsome prizes in the last class.

DAVID SMITH.

Norway Aug. 7th.

The Observer

Is published every Thursday, by ASA BARTON,

(FOR THE PROPRIETORS,) at \$2 00 per annum, subject to a deduction of 12 1-2 per cent. to all who pay cash within three months from the date of their subscription.

ADVERTISEMENTS conspicuously inserted three weeks at one dollar per square—less than a square, seventy-five cents. Legal Notices at the usual price.

No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, but at the option of the publisher.

The Publisher deems it expedient to give notice, that, while he shall always endeavor to be literally correct, he will not hold himself responsible for any error in any advertisement beyond the amount charged for its insertion.

In the town of ty, State of Maine, of water of cons by the name of events to which for its name, and for this commun fifty years ago. try in which it region for nearly was then an enting with game, a of numerous pa beaver had not tion, nor the wol wild recess, thou whole extent of fell before the ha fruitful field and ry where meet t.

At the time of speaking, and even back settlers who have made a b those animals wh valuable acquisition ment of winter, are closed with it smooths up the r they retire far in "the cheerful ha with a rifle and with a store of tr of the necessaries their course, and by which they are very surface of t their winter's r erect a temporar camp, composed of enormous tree in those forests, surrounded only ages, defended fr of winter by a v never, in other s be called comforta solely for their supply obtained hooks, they pass t return to the sett turning sun has bridge of ice from frequently laden u ue, producing th their winter cam known where pers tures by following

A person by th with two others, w my memory, were these hunting cam of the pond abov stream that issued with the androscog through the ne vorably situated f fur animals, Whit here established dence. At the di miles from their side of the Andros dians had establis place since know now Canton Point, the traps of our p Indians were in t them of whatever in the absence of Whitney and his c out retaliation till hunting season. have been given, but it appears that succeeded well in had obtained a val were determined forest to revenge sustained. As the their traps were night, they forme ing to them in see thieves and defen powder and ball. their contemplate settlements was a pose; and having but the stars to sh night, the rising agreed on as the ture.—When they star was some how One of them now going, urging that there before them depart the follow would be dangero a river that lay di and the settlement might break up and very difficult, the slow, late as it w at the stream at w set, a number of bank and fired.— his companions fel himself alone dis